

AGENTS.

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BELLEVUE.

Bellevue is situated on the Missouri six miles above the mouth of the Big Platte, or Nebraska river. The town has been laid out on an extensive scale, with reference to the future wants of the great metropolis of Nebraska. Nature has planned the site for something grand and beautiful, and if it fails, to become such, it will be owing to negligence and inattention to her plainest indications. She has elevated it eighty feet above the high water mark of the majestic Missouri, and fortified its base against its encroachments by a breast-work it has no power to scale. The site is the most commanding and beautiful we have ever seen in Nebraska, or elsewhere in the western world. The view is extensive and picturesque, embracing an agreeable variety of scenery upon which the beholder can look with ever increasing delight. On the East, the magnificent valley of the Missouri with its lofty bluffs upon the Iowa side, present themselves as objects of admiration to every lover of nature. The Southern view, embracing the Pappilion and Platte valleys with their wild and beautiful scenery, affords a landscape of no ordinary attractiveness. Over the whole landscape presented to view, nature has lavished its charms with unsparring profusion. We trust that in addition to that her wilds will soon be covered by innumerable monuments of industry, taste, and genius.

We trust that the solitude that has long pervaded our magnificent valleys and prairies, will soon be invaded and broken by the tramp of the iron-horse, as he comes and goes upon his rapid errands of commerce and friendship from ocean to ocean. It is no chimera of ours, that we are soon to be favored with the immense advantages which the great invention of modern times is destined to afford the people of Nebraska.

Our knowledge of the views of practical rail-road men, engaged in bringing forth the great Pacific railway project; lead us to the conclusion that, *The Platte Valley* will be the route selected for this purpose, and that Bellevue will be a link in the extended chain that connects the Atlantic with the Pacific.

We hope our readers will bear in mind that they have an influence that will tend to make the event we have spoken of sure, if faithfully and wisely applied. Let it be employed then, with a zeal commensurate with the importance of the end to be gained, and its accomplishment will be certain.

Pilot Island.—Pilot Island is situated in the Missouri river, between Bellevue and St. Mary. This island derives its name from the steamboat "Pilot," which sinking while on a voyage to the Yellowstone, in 1834, lead to its formation. The island is about three miles in length, and over a mile in breadth, a large portion of which is densely covered with young cotton wood timber—some of which is eighteen inches in diameter. Several claims have already been taken up by enterprising choppers, who are now ready to furnish wood and lumber to order.

Marshall Land.—We had the favor of a call from this gentleman a few days since. The Marshall is gentlemanly in his deportment, highly social, affable and generous. It appears to take a lively interest in whatever relates to the welfare of Nebraska. He is acquainted with frontier life, and has come to enter heart and hand into the organization and settlement of this country. We have reason to be thankful that a man so well adapted to the wants of the Territory, takes so lively an interest in its welfare. We understand the Marshall is intending to be absent on important business a few weeks.

Snow.—There was a snow storm on Sunday week, on the mountains west of Cincinnati, Mo.

HISTORY OF BELLEVUE.

Bellevue was visited by an exploring expedition under the command of Capt. Lewis and Clark, of the United States Army, as early as the year 1804. This expedition was sent out to explore the vast scope of country lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific ocean, under the direction of President Jefferson.

These gentlemen were so highly pleased with the location and scenery of this place in its primitive day, fifty years ago, that they concluded to halt for a few days for the purpose of extending their observations, and of holding a council with the Missouri Indians, then living near this place. In the year 1805, a wealthy Spanish gentleman by the name of Manuel Lesa, in company with an exploring party, visited this place, and as he ascended the elevation near where the town is now located, and glanced over the landscape, he exclaimed: "Bellevue!"—i. e.—beautiful view. This gentleman after remaining a few days, became so delighted with the country that he concluded to build himself a house, and make his stay permanent.

Soon after this time the American Fur Company consisting of John Jacob Astor, of New York, Pierre Chouteau, and others of St. Louis, established a trading post at this place; which has been kept up from that day to this, and is now in the hands of Col. P. A. Sarpy, a man of indomitable energy—which quality, combined with remarkable shrewdness and perseverance, has enabled him to triumph over the privation and hardships that beset the life of an early pioneer, and to overcome the obstacles that interpose themselves against his progress to wealth and distinction. He has journeyed extensively among the different Indian nations, on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, and become intimately acquainted with Indian character and customs, and acquired an influence over Indian tribes, seldom equaled by white men since the days of William Penn.

In the year 1823, the United States Government established an Indian Agency at this place, styled the "Council Bluffs Indian Agency," which is still continued. The present incumbent of the office, Maj. George Hepner, is now absent on a visit to the Iowa river country, seeking a location for the settlement of the Omaha Indians. In the year 1845, the Rev. Edmund McKinney and family came to Bellevue for the purpose of establishing a Mission, for the Otoe and Omaha Indians. Mr. McKinney came into the country before any provision whatever had been made for the accommodation of a mission family. At first he could get no other accommodations than such as an open porch belonging to the Agency house afforded. After having settled his family in the porch, Mr. McKinney proceeded to build a small log house, about 12 by 24 feet, where he lived the first winter after his arrival. In the summer of 1847, Hon. Walter Lowry, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, came to see the country and to acquaint himself with the character and wants of the Indians. Their condition excited his sympathy, and finding a missionary already on the ground, concluded to adopt the mission, and accordingly gave orders for the erection of a building sufficient large to accommodate seventy-five scholars with the teachers and families belonging to the institution. This mission is still in operation, and under the charge of an experienced missionary, the Rev. Wm. Hamilton, formerly of the Iowa Mission.

ARRIVAL OF DR. H. V. HAYDEN.—This gentleman arrived at this place along with the express from Fort Pierre, on Friday last. Dr. Hayden has been engaged in exploring that interesting portion of Nebraska for several months past. He has collected a valuable cabinet of Mineralogical, Botanical and Zoological specimens—embracing a great variety of minerals, earths, plants, fossils, insects, reptiles, &c. &c.

KANSAS.—In regard to the character of the immigration which has already reached Kansas, the Kansas Herald of the 29th ult., says: "A majority of our population up to this time are from Missouri, though their preponderance is fast diminishing by the arrival of people from other States. Pennsylvanians are probably next in numbers. The immigration from Massachusetts, New York, Illinois and Iowa, is very great. Indiana and Ohio are also represented. The population from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and other Southern States is very limited. A few from Arkansas are settled in the southwestern part of the Territory."

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Hon. John Calhoun, Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska, came up on Thursday on the Genoa. He will be welcomed by a host of friends of the Territory. We had but a few minutes conversation with him, and did not learn any thing as to his movements.—*Kansas Herald.*

UPPER MISSOURI INDIANS.

We gather from Dr. Hayden—that the state of affairs on the Upper Missouri, is anything but pleasant, and is likely to become much worse. The Blackfoot have had several engagements with the Crows during the past summer, and are still at war. A large number have been killed on both sides—the Crows are desirous of obtaining peace.

The Sioux killed one Assiniboin at Ft. Union in September, and drove the traders into the Fort. The Assiniboin are desirous of peace, and fight only in self-defence. About the third of October, the Sioux met a small party of Grosventres coming in from the plains near the Big bend of the Missouri, whom they attacked and routed—killing three men and stealing fifty horses.

The Grosventres are desirous of abiding by the terms of the Fort Laramie treaty, but cannot under such treatment as they have recently experienced—they are in for what is right on the part of the Government, and will not cease to make war upon it until it is granted by their Great Father, the President.

About the tenth of October, Col. A. J. Vaughn of the Sioux Agency, met a company of the Yanetons, a band of the Sioux, near the mouth of Cannon Ball river on the Missouri, and presented them with a box of tobacco, a keg of powder, together with a considerable amount of sugar, coffee, &c. After a brief talk with the Chiefs, one of the head men jumped up with his braves, and in a haughty and disdainful manner threw tobacco, powder and all into the Missouri river, and shot into the powder and sunk it. The affair excited a great deal of fear on the part of the Agent and his comrades. The Sioux evidently manifest a disposition to reject all existing obligation on their part towards the Government, and to assume an attitude of hostility towards our people and the Government. Serious fears are entertained at Fort Pierre that there will be much trouble with the Indians this winter, on account of the late difficulties at Fort Laramie—which, has resulted in arousing the war spirit to a pitch seldom gained. The very existence of the Forts on the upper Missouri is seriously menaced. Numerous indignities have already been suffered on the part of the traders, who have received untreatings which should excite the immediate notice of the Government.

How long will Government put up with outrages and indignities such as have been exhibited throughout the Indian country in past years?

[For the Palladium.]
NEBRASKA ORGANIZATION—OUTSIDE INFLUENCE.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been rumored in some of the private circles below, that some of the leaders of the Anti-Benton party of Missouri, held a caucus in the town of Savannah, on the night of the 30th ult., and then there determined to send immediately to Nebraska one of their number, to run as candidate for delegate to Congress. As we are somewhat in the dark as to the object of this movement, we would most respectfully call upon the "Sentinel" to enlighten us and the people of the Territory on the subject. Do the people of that country, and particularly that party, intend to assume the guardianship over us? Do they suppose that we have no one of the right political cast to represent us in Congress? Can my friend of the "Sentinel" give us any light? Let us know as an item, which side of the Nebraska river this new luminary is to fall from, and his reasons therefor. We will be under particular obligations for any and all the news upon this point.

A SQUATTER.
It is a matter to be regretted that politicians in other States, should seek to interfere with the people of Nebraska. We believe our people are capable of taking care of themselves, and there is no necessity of importing men to represent them in the Congress of the United States. The candidate should be one of the people—a man thoroughly acquainted with the interests to be represented—and a man of the people's choice. We hope our friend of the Sentinel will enlighten us upon the subject which "A Squatter" is seeking to unravel.

ARRIVALS.—Col. James M. Gatewood has arrived after an absence of several weeks on a visit to his family in Missouri, much improved in health and spirits.

We have also been favored with a call from the Hon. Judge Lockwood, and B. B. Chapman, from Ohio.

LITERARY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES JOURNAL.—This is a monthly sheet of the largest dimensions and filled with the choicest reading. J. M. Emerson & Co., publishers, 1, 3, 5, and Spruce Street, New York; 25 cents per annum. Each number is worth that sum.

UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.—This is a large double column monthly Magazine, filled with excellent reading matter. J. M. Emerson & Co., publisher, New York, price \$1.00 per annum.

Candidates for office have their names announced in the Palladium for \$5.00 each.

[For the Palladium.]
THE CASCADES ON THE COLUMBIA.

MR. EDITOR:—Vancouver, on the north side of the Columbia river, is one of the handsomest town-sites, in Washington Territory. The ground rises gradually back, nearly a mile, to a low hill-like elevation, from which the spectator has a delightful view of the whole town, the Columbia river, the Willamette Valley, and of the Cascade Range; with Mt. Hood enveloped in snow, in the distance. Above Vancouver, there is a number of handsomely located claims on both sides of the river, which is here, about one mile in width, with low hills on each shore. These hills gradually become higher, as you ascend the river, and at last terminate in mountains, connecting themselves with the Cascade Range. About twenty-five miles above Vancouver, stands a singular sugar-loaf shaped rock, some seventy feet high, and known as Cape Horn. It is located in the edge of the water, on the north side, (the river making a sort of bend round it,) and renders the navigation of the river both difficult and dangerous, on account of the easy access of the winds from several different points. The hills, on both sides of the river, from Cape Horn upward, loom up in mountain-like proportions—and the beautiful, grand, and sublime cascade scenery, may here be said, to commence. From Cape Horn, the river becomes much contracted in width, flowing between mountains from ten to twelve hundred feet high, and running abruptly down to the river. These mountains appear to form one continuous chain, and are but one succession of pointed and ridged summits, covered most of the year with snow. In most instances, they are heavily timbered with fir, and other kinds of pine. Occasionally, the timber is more sparsely distributed, the solitary firs standing, like giant sentinels upon the ramparts of some huge fortification. Among these mountains, there are many beautiful cascades, (or water-falls,) from which, doubtless, the mountains take their name. Some of these Cascades are splendid beyond description, the water falling from ten to two hundred feet perpendicularly, and the rocks, which are strewn around in wild profusion, are covered with a green moss, while from the crevices between them, the Pine and Cedar shoot forth, stretching out their green arms, over the waters in the river below. The number of falls in this mountain region, (a distance of near ten miles) probably exceeds thirty, the incessant music, of which, added to the gentle sighing of the wind, through these lofty hills, would form no inappropriate requiem for the departed hero. Twenty-five miles above the Cape, is the extreme head of tide-water, here the mountains have widened out a little, and the Great Rapids or Cascades of the Columbia begin. Several houses are located at this point, and a rude railroad has been constructed along the side of the mountain, from the lower to the upper end of the rapids. Over this road, the goods destined for the consumption of Middle Oregon, are transported; to be re-shipped in boats to the Dalles, fifty miles above. One mile above the foot of the rapids, is an Indian grave-yard of considerable extent, lying just on the edge of the river bank, which is about fifty feet above the water level of the river. The method of burial appears different from that adopted by many other tribes, and consists in depositing the corpse in a hut, built by driving four corner poles in the ground—and tying cross-pieces around with willow-withs; boards are then set up right around, the tops being fastened to the cross-pieces. Poles and boards are also laid over the tops, and the whole is then covered with earth. There is an opening at one end, into which, a board is rudely fitted for a door. The corpse of the Indian, wrapped in a Buffalo Robe, and tied up carefully with a skin string, is suspended horizontally from the poles over the top, about four feet from the ground. There was only one of these huts standing, although, this appears to have been an extensive burial place, from the great number of skulls and bones lying around. All the other huts, have rotted down, leaving the bones of the Indians so buried, exposed to view. The skulls of these Indians, appear remarkably small, although, the skeletons indicate them to be full grown men. Taking up a skull, the soliloquy of Hamlet, involuntarily suggested itself, the eye sockets are wide apart, mouth large, chin pointed, nose small, with high cheek bones, forehead receding back immediately from above the eyes, and averaging about four and a half inches in diameter. I have since learned, that this burying ground, was supposed to be the scene of some sanguinary conflict, in "Time whereof, the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." The portage on the Railroad is one and a quarter mile, but the Rapids continue near four miles; and the fall of the river in that distance, is about seventy-five feet. This whole cascade or fall, consists only, of a tremendous rapid, formed, according to Indian tradition, by the falling in, of what was once a natural bridge, connecting the points of two mountains, which now ap-

proach each other very nearly, leaving only a narrow gap for the river to pass through. The present appearance of the rapids, rather strengthens the above tradition; as the water passes over immense boulders of stone, that seem to have no connection with the river bottom.

Great quantities of petrified wood are to be found here, and the back water, formed by the damming up, of the river at the rapids, has spread over, submerged and petrified, a considerable number of trees; whole logs may be found completely changed to stone, and stumps still standing, many of which are entirely petrified, while in others, the process of petrification appears unfinished, extending one, two and three or more inches from the outside inward. I saw here, a piece of pine, about six inches long, three wide and one thick, consisting of sap and heart, about equally divided, and as clear almost, as glass, having been changed to a solid stone. A piece of petrified log, about eighteen inches square, had been rolled up as a head-stone for a child's grave, at the upper end of the rapids. From the cascades east, the mountains gradually break away into high hills, with more rounded summits covered with grass, and containing much less timber. There are many beautiful locations between the Cascades and the Dalles, but as yet, the hand of the husbandman has not touched this country, but the same native wildness that existed when the Globe was first ordered into being, now greets the eye.

VERITAS.

[For the Palladium.]

FLORENCE—OPPOSITE?

MOUTH PLATE RIVER, NOV. 6.

MR. EDITOR:—Sir: Having noticed in your paper, that you take an interest in the agricultural production of Western Iowa, I take the liberty to address you on this subject. I planted one hill of Squashes, in which I put three seeds only. This hill produced upwards of thirty Squashes—they were not the largest kind, averaging about twenty pounds each. I had the curiosity to measure the vines upon which they grew—the result of which was, a length of 2184 feet. The hill was planted in the open prairie which had never been plowed. The method of planting consisted in simply, digging a hole in the earth and depositing the seed. I think it probable if the Missouri river had been out of the way and the season long enough, the one that run towards the setting sun would have reached the Pacific ocean long before Uncle Sam's Railroad, or Telegraphic lines do.

Yours, respectfully,

DAN CLARK.

P. S.—I have raised some of the largest yellow Corn I ever saw, the ear weighing one and one fourth of a pound each.

D. C.
We are happy to have it in our power to tell the story of a hill of "water-melons, raised in Nebraska this season, by I. H. Bennet, Esq., of Bellevue. Mr. Bennet's hill of water-melons was not planted at all—but sprung up of its own accord, in his garden, it consisted of only a single vine, which sent out its branches in all directions. The vine produced eight melons, the largest of which weighed a fraction over forty pounds; the second, thirty-seven and a half; the smallest of the six weighed over twenty pounds; the remaining varied from twenty-one to thirty pounds. Unfortunately the vine was not measured. We think, however, that it would compare favorably in this respect, with neighbor Clark's Squash vines.

REMAINS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

A dispatch from Dr. McKee, dated at York Factory on the 4th of August has been received by the Governor of the Hudson Bay Territory, narrating the discovery of the remains of Sir John Franklin and his unfortunate company. It is stated they were starved to death in the spring of 1850, to the northwest of Fox river. This information derived from the Esquimaux, who had communicated to the whites. No doubt is left to the truth of the report, as the natives had in their possession various articles of European manufacture. Among these are silver spoons and forks, &c., on which is engraved Sir John Franklin, K. C. B.

How sadly will this news fall upon the hearts of the whole British nation and of humanity everywhere! The memory of the gallant Admiral and his heroic wife will be cherished alike in after years, and live in perennial freshness. What science has lost in his death cannot be estimated, but what the world has gained in a sublime example can be more easily appreciated.

MEMPHIS NAVY YARD.—Orders have been issued by Secretary Dobbin, of the Navy Department, to the commander of the Navy Yard at Memphis, to sell all the property belonging to the yard at public auction, after giving three weeks notice of sale.

The late victory of the allied powers over the Russians, turns out to be nothing but a grand hoax, got up by speculators in stocks.

BELLEVUE CLAIM MEETING.

At the regular meeting of the Bellevue Settlers' Club, held at Bellevue on Saturday, October 28th, 1854.

On motion:

Resolved, That the Limits of this Association extend to the Platte river on the South; the Missouri on the East; North to the South line of the Omaha City District, as heretofore defined by themselves; running West fifteen miles from the Missouri river and thence South to the Platte river.

Resolved, That Stephen Decatur, Samuel Alice and William Gilmour, be, and are hereby, appointed a Committee to Locate our Northern Limits.

Resolved, That all Claimants shall Register their Claims within thirty days from this date; and all Claims hereafter made within thirty days from the time of making—and in case of failure, said Claims shall be deemed Vacant, and liable to be taken by any person entitled to hold a Claim.

Resolved, That a special meeting of this Society be held at Bellevue on Saturday, November 11, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Resolved, That this Association will protect the widow Thompson in the Claim made by her deceased husband. Provided, she complies with the rules of this Association.

THE KNOW NOTHING.

The "American Crusader," at Boston, organ of the Native American Secret Societies of that city—publishes the following, as the creed of those with whom it acts:

1. Repeal of all Naturalization Laws.
2. None but Native Americans for office.
3. A Pure American Common School System.
4. War to the hilt on Romanism.
5. Opposition first and last, to the formation of Military Companies composed of Foreigners.
6. The advocacy of a sound, healthy and safe Nationality.
7. Hostility to all Papal influences, in whatever form, and whatever name.
8. American institutions and American sentiment.
9. More stringent and effective Emigration Laws.
10. The simplest protection to Protestant interest.
11. The doctrines of the revered Washington and his compatriots.
12. The sending back of all Foreign Paupers landed on our shores.
13. The formation of Societies to protect all American interests.
14. Eternal enmity to all who attempt to carry out the principles of a foreign Church or State.
15. Our Country, our whole Country, and nothing but our country.
16. And finally, American Laws and American Legislation, and death to all foreign influences, whether in high places or low.

DEATH OF WM. S. MCKEE, Esq.

The St. Louis Democrat, of the 17th contains an announcement of the death Wm. S. McKee, for some time, the associate editor of that paper. Mr. McKee was a young man of fine talents, a good writer, and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

The man who imagines himself wise, because he has detected some typographical errors in a newspaper, has gone east to get a perpendicular view of a rainbow.

Women, it is said, have more strength in their looks, than we have in our laws, and more power in their tears, than we have in our arguments.

Immense quantities of grain and flour are received daily at Buffalo, from the West.

It is estimated that \$2,500,000 are annually spent in New York city for the public amusements.

The St. Louis Democrat estimates that within one year from this date, there will be one hundred thousand people in Kansas, which will entitle the Territory to admission as a State.

FOR NEBRASKA.—A party of 32 men, and two men, from Maryland, provided with hunting implements, bound for Nebraska, passed over the Orange R. R. on Tuesday. They were to be joined by another party at Culpepper Court House, for the same place.—[Howard Gazette.]

MARRIED.

At the Otoe and Omaha Mission, at Bellevue, by the Rev. Wm. Hamilton, Mr. B. N. PORTERMAN, of Bluff City, to Miss MARY D. HATCH, of Bellevue.

Two distinct existences were thus merged in one, and are to be one in the enjoyment of life's blessings and in bearing its burdens—making life doubly blessed, by adding to one and diminishing the other. We congratulate ourselves upon having been remembered on this interesting occasion. We wish our married friends every enjoyment that state is calculated to bestow, and that happiness may be found mingled in every pathway of their future life.

We are authorized to announce Hady D. Johnson, Esq., of Omaha, as a democratic candidate for delegate to Congress. Mr. Johnson is one of the pioneers, and is well known to the people of Nebraska.